JAVA GOV$^{T.}$ GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1813.* [NO. 84.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Duty hitherto levied on the exportation of Salt is abolished from this date, and any person wishing to export that article may have the quantity they require on application to the Salt Agent of the District, or in his absence to the Storekeeper at Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Grissee, Sourabaya, or Sumanap.

The price of the Salt is for the present fixed at 7 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 peculs, and for the accommodation of purchasers it will be put on board free of further expence.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Sept. 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat den Impost welke tot nu toe geheven is geworden op den uitvoer van Zout, van dato dezes is afgeschaft, en dat eenig persoon die Zout wenscht uittevoeren, zulks kan bekomen op aanvrage by den Zout Agent van het District, of by deszelfs absentie by de Pakhuismeester te Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Grissee, Sourabaya, of Sumanap.

De prys van het Zout is voor het tegenswoordige bepaald op 7 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 picols, en tot gerief van de kopers, zal zulks zonder eenige verdere onkosten aan boord gebragt worden.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 14 Sept. 1813.

ADDITIONAL *Custom-house Regulations.*

THE Bhoom Farms at Cheribon and in the different Residencies in the Eastern Districts having been abolished, Notice is hereby given, that those Ports are open to shipping, and that the duties will in future be collected there on the same terms as at the Ports of Samarang, Sourabaya and Grissee.

The Exportation of Rice and Paddy from those Ports to any part of Java and Madura, is permitted duty free, whenever the price may not exceed 30 Spanish Dollars the Coyang.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Sep. 14, 1813.

BYVOEGSEL

Tot het Reglement van de In- en- Uitgaande Regten.

DE Pachten van de Boom te Cheribon en in de onderscheidene andere Residentien afgeschaft zynde; Zoo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat deze Havens open staan voor de Vaart, en dat de In- en- Uitgaande Regten voortaan aldaar op dezelve voet als in de Havens van Samarang, Sourabaya en Grissee, zullen geheven worden.

De uitvoer van Ryst en Padie van deze Plaatsen naar enige andere Haven van het Eiland Java en Madura wordt tolvry toegestaan, zoo lange de prys van dien niet boven 30 Spaansche Matten de Coyang is.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 14, Sept. 1813.

NOTICE.

PACKETS are open for England in the Honorable Company's extra ships *Lord Eldon* and *William Pitt.*

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, Sept. 22, 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Bhoom Farm of Bantam having been abolished, Notice is hereby given, that the Export and Import Duties will in future be collected by an Officer of Government, under the immediate authority of the Resident.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, Sept. 20, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Pagt van de Boom te Bantam afgeschaft zynde, Zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de In-en-Uitgaande Regten aldaar voortaan zullen geheven worden door een Ambtenaar van het Gouvernement, onder het direct opzigt van den Resident.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA, den 20, Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck, has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property, that has been detained or may hereafter be brought into the ports or places comprehended within the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and all places in possession of the British in the Islands termed the Indian Archipelago, under the orders in Council of the 23d June 1812.

And the said Mr. G. C. van Ryck, having produced the powers and authority to that effect received by him from the Board of American Commissioners in London, he is authorized to act according thereto in all such ports and places aforesaid as are under this Government.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Sept. 23, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de Heer G. C. van Ryck, benoemd is geworden tot Agent om beslag te nemen van alle Americansche Schepen en goederen de welke bereeds aangehouden of hierna mogen binnen gebragt worden in de Havens of Plaatsen van de Eilanden Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca en alle de Plaatsen in Bezitting der Britten in de Eilanden genaamd de Indische Archipel, onder de orders in Rade van den 23 Juni 1812.

En de gezegde Heer G. C. van Ryck, de benoeming en authoriteit dien aangaande door hem ontfangen van den Raad der Americaansche Commissionaires in London, geproduceerd hebbende, zo word hy geauthoriseerd om ingevolge den inhoud van dien te handelen in alle Havens en Plaatsen boven vermeld de welke onder dit Gouvernement behoren.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY.
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 23, Sept. 1813.

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te Koop, een wel bezeilde Kotter, genaamd de HARMONIE, nevens deszelfs toebehoren, groot Vyf-en-twintig Coyangs, leggende thans te Sourabaya, en gedistineerd naar Batavia, zynde omtrend de Inventaris als de Prys, informatie te bekomen, te Samarang by de Heer *Klein*, te Sourabaya by de Heer *De Koock*, en te Batavia by de Heer *Hoogveld*.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT
WILL BE PUBLISHED
At the Government Press,
MOLENVLIET,
THE JAVA

Annual Directory

FOR 1814.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java.

Public Societies and Institutions, Houses of Agency, Custom-house and Post Office Regulations, Lists of Shipping, Table of Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. &c. &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of European Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers .... Sp. Dols. 4
——to Non-Subscribers .. —— 6

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

OP DEN
EERSTEN JANUARY 1814,
ZAL TER GOUVERNEMENTS DRUKKERY
OP MOLENVLIET
Gepubliceerd worden
DE JAVASCHE JAARLYKSCHE

Directory of Almanak

VOOR 1814.

INHOUDENDE complete en accurate lysten van de Civile, Militaire, Medicinale en Marine Etablissementen op het Eiland Java en dies Onderhorigheden, met exacte lysten van Zyne Majesteits en de Edele Compagnies Regimenten, dienende onder het Gouvernement van Java.

Publieke Societeiten, Instituten, Huisen van Negotie, de Reglementen van de In-en Uitgaande regten en van het Post-Kantoor, lysten der aangekomene en vertrokkene Schepen, Tafels van Munten, Gewigten en Maten, &c. &c. &c.

WAAR BY GEVOEGD ZAL WORDEN

Eene alphabetische lyst van Europische Ingezetenen, hun Beroep en plaatsen van Residentie.

TE ZAMEN GESTELD MET APPROBATIE VAN HET
GOUVERNEMENT.

De prys voor Intekenaren is Sp. Mat. 4.
—— —— Geene-Intek. —— 6.

De Intekening zal kunnen geschieden op de Drukkery, Molenvliet, en aan de Post-Kantoren te Samarang en Sourabaya.

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP.

DE Heeren Leden worden by dezen errinnerd aan de Algemeene Vergadering, die gehouden staat te worden gewoner uur, op Maandag den 4den dezer, ten Gouvernements huize op Ryswyk.

J. TH. ROSS, *Sec.*

BATAVIA den 1 October 1813.

Advertentie.

TE Koop een Huis aan de West-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, voor afbraak, te bevragen by de Weduwe *Caulier.*

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Dingsdag en Woensdag, den 5de en 6de October, 1813.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van *Timmerman Thyssen* en *Westerman*, staande in de geweesene Anker-werf, van diverse Chineese Porcelynen, Thee kommetjes en schoteltjes, brandewyn en genever op bottels, Javaas zoolleer en wesmeer.

Op Donderdag, den 7de Oct. 1813.

VOOR de Woning van *Aron Levie*, staande op de Voorrey, buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer Poort, van huismeubelen, goud en zilver werken, slaven, een parthy gemaakte vrouwe klederen, genever, brandewyn, muskadelle-wyn, hammen, traan-oly, en een parthy Bengaalsche lywaten, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 8te Oct. 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, van een post-wagen, drie karren, en eenige stellen wagen-tuigen voor 4 paarden, enz: als mede verscheide goederen voor reekening van Particulieren.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This-day, Saturday, the 2d Oct. 1813.
AT No. 38,
LITTLE MALACCA STREET.

A Variety of Europe Articles, the remaining part of the Investment of Captain CHARLES WILLIAM BUTLER, of the Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt, consisting of—Wines—Confectionary—Broad Cloth—Cutlery—Ladies' Shoes—Ironmongery—Ship Chandlery—Window Glass—Morocco Leather—Gentlemen's black Hats—Looking Glasses—Jewellery—Millinery, &c. &c.

Advertentie.

Op Zaturdag den 2de October,

ZAL door Vendu-meesteren Vendutie worden gehouden ter gewooner uur 's morgens voor het Huis No. 38 op Klein Roca-Malacca, van de Restand en Factuurgoederen aangebragt met het E. C. Schip William Pitt door Capitien BUTLER, bestaande in diverse Manefactuur en Grutter waaren, Dranken in zoort, Galanterien, Zadel en Leer-werk, en wesmeer.

Advertentie.

BY *P. Muller*, op het hoek van de Lepel-straat, is te bekomen Conjak Brandewyn en Bier op bottels, aangebragt met de LORD ELDON, Rum op vaten, Purgallon Sadels met toebehoren, Lakens, Glas-werken, Glaze-ruyten, Slaa-oly, Capertjes, Olyven en diverse Negotie goederen meer.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH STATIONARY
AND
BLANK BOOKS,
ARE FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET.

AN ASSORTMENT
OF
BLANK FORMS,
MAY BE HAD
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET.

Oct. 2.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1813.

The ship Colonel Gillespie, Captain Chemenant, arrived on Wednesday last from Calcutta, which place she left the 2d of August, having touched at Penang, Malacca and Minto. We have received Bengal papers by this arrival to the 24th July, they add nothing, however, to our former stock of intelligence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Sept. 24.—Brig Johanna, W. Velt, from Sourabaya 14th Sept.

Same day.—Brig Zeepaard, B. C. Budding, from Sourabaya 17th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.

Sept. 25.—Arab ship Pottalgar, Sch Oc-mar, from Sourabaya 15th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.

Do. 28.—H. C. cruizer Aurora, Captain Macdonald, from Palembang.

Same day.—H. M. ship Volage, Captain Leslie, from Palembang 19th Sept.—Troops.

Sept. 29.—Brig Minerva, M. Holmes, from Palembang 18th Sept.—Passengers, Captain Shaw, Captain Stevenson, Ensign Lory, Lieutenant Brugnur, Troops and followers.

Same day.—Brig Oliver, Ch. Ross, from Palembang 18th Sept.—Cargo, Provisions.—Passengers, Mr. Sebastian Villerubie, two Pangerangs, Seapoys and followers.

Do.—Ship Colonel Gillespie, D. Chemenant, from Calcutta, Penang, Malacca and Minto, former 2d August.—Passengers, Dr. Ogilvey, Ensign Sbady, Lieut. van Ranzow, Mr. Eddis, free-mariner, and 5 Malays.

Do.—Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Palembang 18th Sept.—Cargo, Tin.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 30.—Ship Governor Raffles, Robt. King, for the Cape of Good Hope and England.

October 1.—Schooner Flying Dragon, J. Lewensky, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Volage—H. M. sloop Hecate—H. C. ship Malabar—do. do. Aurora—do. do. Lord Eldon—do. do. William Pitt—ship Argo—do. Trowbridge—do. Volunteer—do. General Brown—do. Ann—do. Colonel Gillespie—brig Minerva—do. Olivia—do. Greyhound—do. Emilie—do. Zeepaard—do. Johanna—Arab ship Pattolgar—do. brig Selayhor.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

From the Calcutta Gazette, April 29.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, *April* 24, 1813.

Mr. G. D. Guthrie, Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. W. Blunt, Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces.

To take effect from the 1st of June next.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, April 17, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the sum of sicca rupees 3 per diem, as the remuneration to be granted to Captains and Commanders of Ships and Vessels, for the expence which they may have incurred in laying in a stock of provisions and liquors for Officers allotted to their respective vessels by competent authority, but who from circumstances unforeseen at the time may not embark thereon.

In cases in which passages may be ordered for persons not in the receipt of allowances from His Majesty or the Honorable Company, or who in consequence of the smallness of their salaries or other causes, may not be considered by Government, liable to the stoppage of sicca rupees 2 per diem, directed by General Orders, under date the 8th of September 1810, to be made from the allowances of Officers while on ship board; His Lordship in Council is pleased to establish sicca rupees 4 per diem, as the rate of passage, or table money to be allowed to Capiains and Commanders, for the accommodations of each individual of this description, proceeding as passenger on board of their respective vessels from port to port in India.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having had under consideration the circumstances connected with the decease of Native Officers and Sepoys on their return to this Presidency from Foreign Service, is pleased to establish the following rules for the custody and disposal of the money, and effects of which they may die possesed.

In the event of the decease of any Native Officer or Sepoy on his return from Foreign Service, it shall be the duty of the European Officer in charge of the party (or if none such, of the senior in rank among the Natives) to secure any cash or effects of which such Native Officer or Sepoy may have died possessed, taking an inventory thereof in duplicate, one of which inventories, together with, the property discribed in it, the Officer in charge will, on the arrival of the ship at Fort William, deliver to Lieutenant Nott, or to the Superintendent of Family Payments for the time being, to be by him disposed of in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

To enable the Family Agent to make the requisite returns, it will be necessary that the men who may die on their return from Foreign Service should be borne on the muster-roll taken on the 1st of the month subsequent to the arrival at Barrackpore, of the party to which the deceased may have belonged; (such continuance upon the muster-roll to be without prejudice to the regulations now in force relative to the particular periods for which the pay of Native troops is to be drawn in reference to the date of their decease) the said Family Agent will then be authorised to draw their arrears of pay, clothing, &c. agreeably to the certificates which may be delivered to him, and in conformity to the existing regulations.

Whenever the amount paid over to the Family Agent, as well as the arrears authorized to be drawn in the preceding article shall exceed the sum of rupees 500, it is to be immediately paid by him into the Treasury of the Paymaster at the Presidency, otherwise to be paid into that Treasury quarterly, and to be lodged there until the legal heirs of the deceased can be ascertained; and also until it can be ascertained whether the money found in the possession of the individual at the time of his decease was exclusively his own property, or whether any portion thereof originated in sums entrusted to his care by comrades, remaining with the corps to which the deceased belonged for the purpose of being delivered to their relatives.

With the view of ascertaining both the legal claimant of the assets of the deceased, and also whether any part thereof belonged to other individuals, the Family Agent will, for sums not yet disposed of by him in consequence of such legal claimants not having been ascertained, and for all sums which may hereafter be paid over to him, or drawn for by him, (until the rules hereinafter prescribed can be acted upon by the Commanding Officers of Natives Corps on Foreign Service,) transmit detailed statements thereof to the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the deceased belonged, for the purpose of ascertaining the foregoing points, and in the event of such Commanding Officer not being able to afford all the requisite information, then the Family Agent shall address similar statements to the Commanding Officer of the Corps, from which the individual originally volunteered for Foreign Service, the information thus obtained to be laid before His Excellency the Commander in Chief for his final Orders.

In all cases which have occured, or may occur prior to the publication of the present Orders where Family Certificates have been granded by deceased Native Officers or Sepoys, the persons in whose favor they had been made, are to be considered as the legal claimants and to be entitled on their appearance at Barrackpore to receive the amount of the property and effects of the deceased, but this authorized measure, in such instances, is not to exclude the consideration that a Native Officer or Sepoy may, at the period of his decease, have been in possession of remittances from comrades to their families in Bengal and payment must, therefore, be suspended until this point shall have been ascertained in the mode and through the channels prescribed.

To obviate the inconveniences which have hitherto attended the disposal of the property of Native Officers and Sepoys, deceased, on their return from Foreign Service, and also to obviate the delay and uncertainty resulting from the necessity of references to the remote Settlements, at which their Corps may be serving, Commanding Officers of such Corps, or of Detachments, are required, on the receipt of the present orders, to explain to the men the risk hitherto incurred by the practice of entrusting remittances to their comrades returning to Bengal, without any measure of precaution for ascertaining the precise amount entrusted to such individuals on the behalf of each; and for securing, in the event or any casualty, the ultimate payment of it to the parties, for whose benefit it had been intended. Commanding Officers of Corps are directed to enjoin, that whenever individuals are desirous of effecting remittances in that mode, they should make known the same to the Commanding Officer; and the parties receiving shall be required to sign an acknowledgment (with prohibition to receive without granting such,) of all sums committed to their care, specifying from whom received, and to whom payable; these acknowledgments to be lodged in the Office of the Adjutant of the Corps, or in the case of a Detachment, with the Officer Commanding. It is further ordered, that whether money be, or be not so entrusted, Commanding Officers shall require all Native Officers and Sepoys, returning to Bengal, to declare the names of the relatives or persons, to whom they would wish their property and effects to be made over in the event of casualty, particularly explaining to them the reason of the precaution.

The Commanding Officers shall direct a book to be kept for the purpose of having registered all such remittances and declarations, and cause quarterly returns therefrom to be transmitted to Lieutenant Nott, or to the Family Agent, for the time being; each return, after the first, to be accompanied by a duplicate of the return immediately preceding. These returns will enable the Family Agent, in all cases of decease, (to which only these orders are applicable) to pay such amount as may be forthcoming to the heirs of the deceased, and to effect any distribution which may be called for in consequence of remittances having been entrusted to the deceased by any of his comrades.

Commanding Officers will be careful to explain to the Native Troops, that although Government had deemed it necessary to enjoin these measure of precaution, for the benefit of the Native Soldier and of his relatives, it undertakes no responsibility for the payment of the whole sum originally entrusted to any individual, but merely for the due disposal of such sums and effects (or proceeds of effects,) as may be actually in the possession of the parties at the time of their decease, and paid into the hands of the Superintendent of Family payments.

The regulations now in force, respecting the effects of deceased Native Officers and Sepoys, in as far as they may be applicable to Native Troops serving beyond Sea, and in as far as they may not be superseded by the present Orders, are to be strictly attended to by the Family Agent, and which regulations will preclude him from investigating and deciding upon contested claims of succession to the effects or estate of a deceased Native Officer or Sepoy, especially when such claims may have been instituted in any of the established Courts of Civil Judicature. The Family Agent will also duly conform to the clause of those regulations enjoining, that in failure of legal representatives to the deceased, or of duly supported applications on the documents directed to be transmitted to the Family Agent, within twelve Months, from the date of the deposit into his hands, including the arrears drawn, the amount so remaining unclaimed is then by him to be paid into the General Treasury at the Presidency, and the Family Agent will forward to the Office of the Adjutant General a Statement of all sums so paid, there to remain for reference in the event of applications for the amount, at any subsequent period.

FORT WILLIAM, *April* 24, 1813.

Ordered, that the following Paragraph of a General Letter, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 21st October 1812, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, 21*st October*, 1812.

Para. 5. "Assistant Surgeon Gilbert Ogilvie Gardner, has our permission to return to his rank on your Establishment."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to republish for general information, the following corrected Copy of the 263d Paragraph of the General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 9th September 1812.

General Letter, 9*th September*, 1812.

Para. 263. "A Member of the Medical Board who shall have been in that situation not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, shall be permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £500 per annum."

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Nicholas Penny to be Lieutenant, from the 7th April, 1813, vice Rowning, deceased.

His Lordship in Council directs the following adjustment of rank in the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, in consequence of the retirement of Lieutenant Williamson of that Corps, on the 23d September, 1807, as notified in the General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 9th September, 1812, and published in General Orders, under date the 20th of February, 1813.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Rogers Knight, to rank from the 23d September, 1807, vice Williamson, retired in Europe.

Lieutenant Robert Blackall, to rank from the 18th October, 1807, vice Lyons, deceased.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gilbert Ogilvie Gardner, of this establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty without perjudice to his rank.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th of October 1812, to Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Calder, is extended until the 1st of January next, to anable him to make a further voyage to Sea, for the recovery of his health.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Asiatic Mirror, May 19.

While we have often seen the pretentions of the French, in military exploits, described with as much extravagance as falsehood, and have sometimes observed the real lustre of their bravery obscured and rendered suspicious, by palpable gasconade, still their embellishments betray so much of the truly *ludicrous*, that we feel gratified in perusing them as the excursive exuberance of fancy; but, when *sober Jonathan* gambols *à la Parisienne*, we immediately call to mind the *hoofs* of the Jackass in the Fable, who wanted to gain his master's favour, by imitating the Puppy,

Exempli gratiâ.

Extract from the log of the schooner privateer *Nonsuch*, of Baltimore.

"September 28, in sight of Trinity Mart, fell in with a British ship, mounting sixteen 18 and 24-pound carronades, and about 200 men, most of them troops, and a schooner, with six 4-pounders, and 50 or 60 men.—When within reach of the ship, she gave us a broadside—we ran in between the two vessels, and commenced a close action, which continued with much spirit on both sides, for 3 hours and 20 minutes, when the guns of the *Nonsuch*, (12-lb. carronades,) having got heated by repeated discharges, broke from their bolts and breachings, fore and aft, on both sides, and were all dismounted. In this situation Captain Levely determined to attempt to carry the ship by boarding, but some of our rigging being shot away, we were unable to get along side, and the two vessels consequently *escaped*, and bore up for Martinico. Our sails and rigging was much cut to pieces, and hull considerably damaged—we received one shot between wind and water, which caused us to leak. We dismounted several of the ship's guns, and damaged her very much in her sails and rigging—from the confusion on board, we presume she must have lost many men. In this action we had killed, D. Christian, L. Reily, and David M'Carty, seamen; wounded, Mr. J. Wilkinson, sailing-master, in the body, since dead, Mr. White, prize-master, severely in both feet, Ch. Cook, dangerously, C. Arrel, R. Manning, P. Nelson, N. May, and Z. Fuller, seamen. The *Nonsuch* mounts 10 guns, with about 100 men, who did honor to the flag they fought under.

"[A gentleman from St. Barts, states that the above English ship got into Barbadoes, and that he read an account of the action in a Paper of that place, which stated her loss to be 7 killed and 16 wounded; among the former several persons of distinction.]"

If we may credit the account of the Captain of a merchantman, captured by the Americans, as given in one of the London Journals, our transatlantic enemies have an improved discipline for their Militia, blending refinement with freedom, which some of our old fashioned Adjutants may be disposed to consider as inefficient—"Be so good, Sir, if you please, to step forward, in order to dress," says the officer; the man replies, "not I, and be d——d; I have been already more than four hours,—I am off to my shop."

That social refinement and good nature obtain generally, in that country, among those that bear authority, may be perhaps exemplified by the following advertisement from the New York Commercial Advertiser of September 26:—

"My wife, Anna Maria Marsh, left my bed and board on the 3d instant, for fun, fancy, or some other lighter cause. The public will take notice, that I will not pay any debts of her contracting, from the time she left me. I am willing to receive her when she shall see fit to return to her duty.

"JOHN FLEETWOOD MARSH."

Asiatic Mirror, May 26, 1813.

We have noticed an unusual number of COURTS MARTIAL, both military and naval, of which we are only able at present to republish the following, which we sincerely hope furnishes the only instance of such disgraceful conduct, in our gallant Peninsula army.

"HORSE-GUARDS, Sept. 23.

"At a General Court-martial, held at Lisbon, on the 1st and 2d of June, 1812, Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur, of the 3d Regiment, or Buffs, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz:—

"For disgraceful conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in defrauding Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece, a tradesman at Lisbon, of a sum of money on or about the 15th day of March last, by giving the said Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece an order upon his subsistence to the 24th of April, for the money obtained, which subsistence was drawn by the said Lieutenant M'Arthur, from the hands of the Paymaster, prior to the said order being presented for payment.

"Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision;—

"The Court having duly and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur, has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of defrauding Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece, a tradesman at Lisbon, of a sum of money, amounting to twenty-four dollars, by giving him receipts for his subsistence, from the 25th of March to the 24th of April, which subsistence had been received previously by the prisoner, Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur; which being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do therefore sentence the said Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur, 3d regiment, or Buffs, to be cashiered; and a deduction of twenty-four dollars to be made from his subsistence, to defray that sum due to Mr. Martin Slack Smallpiece."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve the finding, and to confirm so much of the sentence of the Court, as adjudges the Prisoner to be cashiered; and the Commander-in-Chief directs the foregoing charge, preferred against Lieutenant Peter M'Arthur, of the 3d regiment of foot, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be read at the head of every corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

"By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

"HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General."

Calcutta Supreme Court, June 10.

On Thursday the 10th instant, the First Half Yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery commenced with the usual formalities before the Honorable Sir Henry Russell, Baronet, Chief Justice, and the Puisne Judges, The Honorable Sir John Royds, Knight, and The Honorable Sir William Burroughs, Baronet—when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:

JAMES COLVIN, Esq *Foreman.*

John Nathaniel Sealy,	William Hall,
Walter Nisbett,	James Munro Mc Nabb,
John Walter Sherer,	Hon. Chas. Rbt. Lindsay,
George Swinton,	Arthur Hogue,
Henry Sargent,	Henry Wood,
David Clarke,	Robert Home,
Patrick Stewart,	John Petty Warde,
Robert Lawson,	Henry Chippendale,
Mathew Louis,	James Dunlop,
John Corsar,	Henry Alexander, and
John Hunter,	John Drew, *Esquires*

Sir William Burroughs, in addressing the Grand Jury, informed them, that he had come to the Court in the expectation of being able to state, that the Calendars contained no accusation against a European inhabitant. He had however been informed, that a gentleman in the military service, stood indicted for a murder,—having been committed on the preceding day. He was consequently not prepared to speak on the nature of this case.*

His Lordship observed, that the cases on the Calendar were few in number. Two of the most important were indictments for Arson, a capital offence. His Lordship, after explaining the law on this Head, dwelt on the atrocious nature of this crime, and of the fatal consequences which had recently ensued from fires, to the inhabitants of this city, where several lives had been lost, and more than 30,000 persons been deprived of their dwellings and goods by this calamity: at the same time, much caution was necessary in admitting the accusations, since the strength of popular feelings might tend to influence the witnesses for the prosecution. Sir Wm Burroughs then remarked on the two cases of larceny, where the prisoners were charged with stealing the one a carriage, and the other, some shawls; having obtained possession of them under false pretences, and concluded with general instructions to the Grand Jury on the nature of their duties and rules for their guidance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1813.

This day the Court proceeded on the trial of Bernardo Hoyne, Barnaby, and Peter Losier, against whom the Grand Jury had returned a true bill for the murder of Apong, a Chinese. The two first were natives of Manilla, and the third represented himself to be an Amboynese; they were all inhabitants of Calcutta, resident in the vicinity of the Tiretta Bazar. The story as substantiated by the witnesses for the prosecution, was briefly as follows.—The Prisoners in company with several others of the same class had some affray with Asoo, a Chinese, in the evening of the 22d of January last;—shortly after, in a lane near the Tiretta Bazar, they met with and assaulted three Chinese labourers, who had given them no cause of offence, but whom they assailed with Sticks in consequence of their recent affray with the aforementioned Asoo. In the conflict, the Prisoner Bernado stabbed the deceased Apong, with a knife in the left side, and slightly wounded another man, his companion.—No provocation could be alledged in extenuation of this act; and it appeared, that

* The Grand Jury has thrown out the Bill.

Bernado had advanced to assail the three Chinese with the knife drawn in his hand, the half of which was partly concealed by a cloth or handkerchief. The wounded men were taken to the General Hospital, where Apong died on the 25th January.

It did not appear, that the two Prisoners Barnaby and Peter Losier had participated or assisted in the felony, or were any farther culpable than as guilty of a common assault.

The prisoner *Bernado* in his defence, called several witnesses; one of whom deposed, that she had taken the knife from the hands of *Barnaby* shortly after the murder was committed—but her evidence referring to a transaction subsequent to the murder which had been substantiated by two creditable witnesses, was insufficient to invalidate the opposite testimony on the part of the prosecution, and the Jury accordingly found *Bernado* guilty of the murder, and acquitted the other two.

The Chief Justice then passed sentence of death on the Prisoner, and he was ordered for execution on Monday next.

The Grand Jury having returned a true bill against *Mr. William Black* for a misdemeanor, in having sent a challenge to Mr. Edward Brightman, and dispatched other business, was directed to adjourn till Monday next. Previous to its departure however, Mr. William Wollen a young gentleman of the Civil Service was called into Court, and severely reprimanded by the Chief Justice. His Lordship in addressing him stated, that since he had on Thursday requested to be excused from serving on the Grand Jury, alledging his minority, the Sheriff had represented to their Lordships that Mr. Wollen had in the month of January, appeared before him to sign a bail bond for 1600 Rupees on account of a person named White, who has since fled. At this time Mr. Wollen alledged that he was of full age. The Sheriff having reminded Mr. Wollen that on the Sessions in December last, he had declared himself a minor, and cautioned him to be careful in his present declaration.—Mr. W. assured him on the word of a man of honour, that he was then (in January last) of full age. His Lordship having commented in the most impressive language on the conduct of Mr. Wollen, in having either formerly imposed on the Sheriff, or in the present instance in having attempted to evade his duty, directed that officer to report the issue of the transaction in regard to the Bail, on which the Court would decide what steps it will be proper to take.

The trial of *Ambrose Victor*, for stealing a Carriage, will take place this day.

Calcutta Telegraph, June 29, 1813.

We have much pleasure in laying before our Readers, the following correct account of the proceedings of the Ancient Fraternity of *Free and Accepted Masons*, on Thursday morning last extracted from the *Hurkaru* of Saturday.

"Thursday being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, a numerous assemblage of the Brethren of the Ancient and Royal Craft of Free Masonry, breakfasted by particular invitation of the Right Worshipful Master, and Chapter of the Lodge True Friendship, No. 1, Bengal, at the Rooms of Brother Moore, whence they moved in grand procession to the Old Church to attend divine Service, and hear a Sermon preached by the Reverend T. Thomason. This procession was a spectacle of no ordinary splendour, and attracted a numerous concourse of spectators. The ceremony was conducted with the utmost regularity: the procession advancing to Church in the following order, in number one hundred and ten.

The Band of the Artillery.
Tyler, with a drawn Sword.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
The Banner, (blue, embroidered.)
Master Masons.
The Holy Bible, Square and Compass, born by a Master Mason, on a Velvet Cushion.
The former Master.
The Right Worshipful Master,
Robert Tytler, M. D.
Junior Warden. Senior Warden.
Deacons, with white wands.
The Scarlet Banner of the Holy Royal Arch Chapter.
The Royal Arch Companions, three and three.
The Holy Bible, Square and Compass, borne on a Velvet Cushion.
The Master and Officers of the Holy Royal Arch Chapter.
Three Deacons, with red Wands.
Banner of the Holy Conclave (black velvet, richly embroidered).
Knight Templars in full dress, with drawn swords, two and two.
Officers of the Conclave.

The Reverend Gentleman delivered his discourse from the following text, 'And Jesus answered him. The first of all the commandments *is* Hear, O Israel; Thy Lord our God is one Lord. And the second *is* like, *namely* this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.' xiith chapter of St. Mark, verses 29, and 31:—From such a text, we need scarcely say, Brethren were edified and delighted with an excellent Sermon, after which they returned in the same order.

In the evening a dinner was given at the rooms, by the Lodge, 'True Friendship' to a large party consisting of many sojourning Brethren, and a number of the uninitiated, who, in partaking of their hospitality, viewed with admiration, the unanimity and cheerfulness which prevailed under the auspices of the Right Worshipful Master, who was ably supported by the Senior Warden, George Wodsworth, Esq. in the Western Chair, and Charles Blaney, Esq. in the South.

The band of the Artillery attended during the repast, and contributed greatly to the enjoyments of the evening. After the Grace was pronounced by the Junior Warden, the Right Worshipful Master issued his orders to the West and South, to charge the glasses; a series of appropriate toasts then succeeded, the principal of which we here subjoin; they were drank with enthusiasm and applause. Many convivial songs were sung, both by Brethren and visitors, a considerable portion of whom continued their libations to a late hour,—the visitors departing highly gratified by the distinguished hospitality of their kind hosts, for the most part greatly desirous of initiation, and all firmly convinced, that while general benevolence & brotherly love form the foundation of this institution, *strict sobriety* and *abstinence* are not necessary or essential, to the qualifications required in a *Free and Accepted Mason.*"

TOASTS.

Our beloved and venerable Sovereign—the Oldest, Greatest, and most Virtuous Monarch of the age,—His Majesty King George the Third, and the whole Craft of Masonry.—Tune—*God save the King.*

The Royal and August Patron of our Art, the Nation's hope and People's pride, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the British Empire; and may the Loyalty and virtuous conduct of Free Masons ever cause him to remember, with pleasure, that he has worn an apron and handled a trowel.—*Prince of Wales' March.*

The distinguished Princes of the Blood who have honoured the Ancient and Royal Craft with their countenance and patonage.—*Duke of York's March.*

His Grace John Duke of Athol, Grand Master of the Ancient York Free Masons and Grand Lodge of England.—*Free Mason's March.*

Success and Prosperity to the Grand Lodges, and Brethren, working under their Auspices, of Scotland and Ireland.—*Auld lang Syne.*

'*An Honest Man is the noblest work of* God.'

That Bright Luminary in the Masonic Constellation, the Earl of Moira, whose unremitted exertions for the benefit of Masonry render his name indelibly imprinted on the heart of every Brother of the Craft.—*Lord Moira's Welcome.*

That Illustrious Son of Erin and boast of *Britain*, our Noble and Gallant Brother Marquis Wellington, and the brave Brethren and Heroes under his command.—*British Grenadiers.*

Health, Prosperity and Happiness to every worthy Brother, wherever he may be; and may Masons of every Country be ever united in the ties of "*True Friendship*," *Unanimity* and *Brotherly Love.*—*Free and Accepted Mason.*

That Patriotic Statesman and enlightened Scholar, the noble *Mecœnas* of the East, the Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of British India, and the Heroes who accompanied him in the memorable expedition which annexed *Java* to the British Empire.—*Conquest of Java.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir George Nugent, and the brave protectors of *Asia*, the Indian Army.—*Fall of Paris.*

The distinguished Sons of our Country, the Members of the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company.—*Braw, Braw Lads o'Gala water.*

The Memory of the three Illustrious Brethren, Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby and Sir John Moore, and may their glorious example, animating the bosom of every Mason, tell him his life is not his *own* when his country requires it. [With Solemn Honors.]—*Here's a Health to those far awa'.*

The Free Masons of India, and may the only desire of superiority known among them, exist in the emulation of striving who best can work, and be most willing to assist a worthy Brother in distress.—*Robin Adair.*

The Health of our excellent and worthy Brother Sir William Keir, to whose exertions the present flourishing state of the Royal Art in Bengal is chiefly to be attributed.—*Highland Laddie.*

In addition to the above, the healths of *Col. Horsford*, *Col. Marriott*, the Reverend *Mr. Thomason*, and the uninitiated visitors who had honoured the Company with their presence, were also drank, and rapturously applauded.—The following admired song composed by a Brother and Member of the Lodge, was sung, soon after the cloth was removed, by its author.

Tune,—The Brown Jug.

In praise of our Art, many Poets have sung,
And proclaim'd our deep Science from Solomon sprung,
Yet know, it expanded refulgently bright,
When the Lord of Creation said "let there be light"—
Chaotic confusion to darkness was hurl'd,
The moment bright Sol cast his beam o'er the world.

By Geometry's Laws the work is complete,
The Arch of high Heaven, with myst'ry replete,
Displays other worlds, harmonious, restrain'd
In circles and lines which their Master ordain'd—
Let Masons unite then, a loud chorus raise,—
To the Architect Grand, be Honor and Praise.

The wisest of men fondly cherish'd our Art,
And a fabric erected, sublime in each part,
Where Wisdom & Beauty with Strength were combin'd,
And its columns and arches by Masons design'd;
Both Ancients and Moderns our wonders have seen,
And the greatest of Monarchs our Masters have been.

Our secrets mysterious no Cowan can learn,
Nor can folly and fraud their importance discern,
In the heart of each Mason they're treasur'd secure
From Brother to Brother with secrecy pure,
For Masons more freely their lives would resign,
Than impart to a Cowan their grip, word, and sign.

By *Friendship* supported, our Lodge firmly stands,
"True Friendship" our Motto, uniting the bands
Of affection fraternal, and harmony rare,
Diffused by the level, preserv'd by the square.
May our Lodge of *True Friendship* conspicuously reign,
No. 1, in perfection while mortals remain.

Now Brethren and Friends, let us cheerfully link
Our hands, in affection, and afterwards drink
Success to *True Friendship* with those honors due,
Which Masons attach to toasts genuine and true,
And may we continue in the Grand design,
Like Enoch's Stone Pillar with firmness divine.

Asiatic Mirror, July 7.

It was mentioned in last week's Mirror that five seacunnies, lately belonging to the ship *Asia*, had been brought to Calcutta from the Eastward, on board the *Matilda*, to take their trial in the Supreme Court, on a charge of murder and piracy. At the date of that publication, we were uninformed of the particulars of the loss of the ship, or of the murder; this information has been since supplied by the deposition of Mr. Patton, late 3d officer of the ship, a copy of which has been obligingly communicated to us, and from which the following account is taken:—

"That the ship *Asia*, about 1000 tons burthen, belonging to Messrs. Forbes and Co. of Bombay, commanded by Samuel Stewart, bound to the port of Bombay, from Batavia, from whence the said ship sailed on or about the 11th March, 1813. That the said William Patton entered into, or joined the said ship *Asia*, as third officer, on or about the 9th of March. That after the *Asia* had left Batavia, while beating to windward amongst the Islands in that vicinity, the ship grounded on the bank adjoining Thwart-the-way-Island, in the Straits of Sunda, on the 15th March, where the ship remained aground for four hours; after being hove afloat again, by the stream anchor and cable, the *Asia* was found leaky, having 21 inches water in the hold, which occasioned pumping every watch, whereas the ship was only pumped once at 14 inches, while I was on board, previously to grounding.

"On the 16th March, the *Asia* weighed from the situation where she was anchored: after getting afloat as above stated, myself, the captain, other officers, and all hands being on deck, the ship steering a W. by S. course, the wind about S. E. which course was continued about 8 or 9 days—I cannot state the exact day of the month, as my journal and memorandums were destroyed by the seacunnies.

"On or about the 29th March, the wind shifted to the S. W. blowing strong, with a heavy swell:—on the next day the wind encreased, with hard squalls and heavy rain. The leak of the ship encreasing very fast, so that all hands could not keep the ship free of water.

"On or about the 31st March, the topsails were close reefed, and the mizen topsail handed, the gale then encreasing, the ship labouring in a heavy cross swell and not steering, Captain Stewart ordered the mizen mast to be cut away, which was accordingly done. I was then sent into the pump-well to ascertain the quantity of water in the ship, where, to the best of my judgment, I found nearly five feet water; on reporting the quantity of water to the captain, he ordered the main and fore topmasts to be cut away, the topsails being previously handed, after the topmasts were cut away, the topsail yards fell on deck.

"At 8 p. m. on the same day, the foresail split in pieces, the ship being then close to the wind with her head about W. N. W.—a heavy sea struck her at this time and carried away the upper part of the rudder, and unshipped the tiller, so that the ship became quite unmanageable.

"On or about the 1st April we had got the rudder so repaired as to be able to ship the tiller again, a new fore-sail was bent, and fore-stay-sail; and I was ordered again to visit the pump-well, where I found the water encreased to about six feet.

"The captain then called a consultation of the officers, consisting of himself, Mr. Duncan Campbell, chief officer, Mr. James Stuat, 2d officer, and myself, and Dr. Wm. Benn, a passenger; when it was the unanimous opinion, the ship would founder, and it was agreed to hoist out the boats; having only the launch and cutter left; the small cutter being carried away by the wreck of the mizen-mast; the boats were accordingly hoisted out, and provisions and water put into them; also nine thousand dollars belonging to the captain and officers, and two of the ship's muskets, two cutlasses, and one brace of pistols, into the launch; and two thousand dollars belonging to me, without any arms whatever, in the cutter.

"On or about the 2d April, I was ordered again into the pump-well by the captain, where I found the water encreased to about nine feet, and we continued pumping until the evening about 9 o'clock, when the hatches were forced up by the water;—Captain Stewart then ordered all hands to get into the boats.

"In the launch went the chief part of the crew, the gunner, whose name I do not recollect, the gunner's mate, John Purvis, and seven seacunnies, under charge of the 2d officer, Mr. J. Stuat. When the launch was full, they left the ship by order of the captain, who desired the launch to lye bye, and he would join them directly in the cutter.

"In the cutter were put the remaining part of the crew, excepting nineteen lascars, who were sickly and feeble, and could not be accommodated, as both boats were filled as full as possible; these nineteen men were left to their fate in the ship, and after Dr. Bean, passenger, Mr. Duncan Campbell, chief mate, and myself, were in the boat, Captain Stewart followed, and we left the ship; and in about five minutes after, the *Asia* foundered.

"We then rowed to the launch, Captain Stewart, Dr. Bean, and Mr. Duncan Campbell, chief mate, went on board the launch, when the captain ordered Mr. Stuat, second officer, to join me in the cutter, at this time all hands were mustered; there were found in the launch in all seventy persons, and in the cutter thirty-five persons, including all that were saved.

"To the best of my judgment, the *Asia* foundered in ten degrees South latitude, and about eighty-five degrees East longitude, the wind then to the Southward, the weather moderating, the boats steered close to the wind about W. by S.—The captain said his intention was to make the Island Diego Garcia, which Island on or about the 3d of April, the day after the ship sunk, by observation in the launch, was computed to bear W. 8 degrees S. of the boats. This day both captain and chief mate being ill, the second mate Mr. Stuat was taken into the launch, and I remained the only officer in the cutter. The boats continued steering in company from W. by S. to West, until on or about the 13th day of April, when in the night of that day, about half past ten, I was hailed in the cutter from the launch by some person to come along side, and I immediately went, as the captain had given me previous orders to take the launch in tow if the wind should moderate, which was the case at this time.

"On going alongside the launch, I found the seacunnies and Malays armed, with barrels of two muskets, the stocks and locks being knocked off, with two cutlasses and some table knives; the seacunnies ordered me to come into the launch, desiring me not to be afraid. When I got into the launch, I observed Captain Stewart, Dr. William Bean, Mr. Duncan Campbell, and Mr. Stuat, were not there, and the boat was much stained with blood; the seacunnies then informed me, they had murdered the captain and officers; and being then exceedingly apprehensive for my own life, I did not think it prudent to enquire into the cause of the murder, the seacunnies of themselves told me it was the want of water that had induced them to kill the Captain and officers: at this time, I was under too much fear to remonstrate or enquire; but I saw only one of the casks of water, which was put into the launch, was then expended. Next morning I remarked the gunner and his mate were wounded; I also saw that several lascars were missing, but I did not attempt to count them.

"On or about the 15th of April, the seacunnies again called the cutter a long side the launch and made her fast astern, and took my money, two thousand dollars, and clothes on board the launch; the boats continued to steer as before about West and W. b. S. The seacunnies enquired of me whereabout the boats were, I told them about three hundred miles from Diego Garcia, the same course was then continued until it fell nearly calm, when the seacunnies ordered the launch to be taken in tow by the cutter, and a lascar was sent to the mast head of the launch at sunset to observe if land was in sight:—the man reported there was an appearance of land, the seacunnies then ordered the oars to be manned and cheered up the lascars to row for the land. On this night about half past nine, the cutter slipped the tow rope and rowed away to windward; a lascar mentioned the rope being cut and the cutter having left the launch, the seacunnies then hailed the cutter, but the people in the cutter made no reply but kept pulling to windward and I saw the cutter no more.

"Next morning, there being no land in sight, the seacunnies held a consulation and agreed to steer to the Northward and Eastward, I said if they steered E. N. E. as the wind was then S. W. they would make the land sooner, which from the Directory we had in the boat, I supposed, would enable the launch to reach Pulo Bouton, near Prince of Wales Island.

(*Continued after the Poetry*)

TRANSLATION OF A SPANISH ODE,

Written in consequence of General DOWNIE, *when severely wounded at the head of his Van-guard, and surrounded by the Enemy, on entering Seville, throwing his* PIZARRO*'s Sword among his own Troops, that the arms with which he was defending the liberty of the Peninsula, might not fall into the hands of its invaders.*

O thou! that breathed enchantment soft
From OSSIAN's ancient harp of gold:
That Heroes roused to glory oft,
And Heroes deeds immortal told!
Thy magic power shed down anew,
While, heavenwards, on my wondering view
I see another FINGAL rise:
With soul heroic wrapt, sublime,
A Northern, of the "olden time,"
Leagued with Iberia's destinies!
Borne fearless on, by valour stung,
Brave DOWNIE, twice, in blood was dyed;
Terror and death around he flung,
Him Seville with amazement eyed!
Now, thro' the air, serenely bright,
Pleased victory sailed, with easy flight,
To crown the Conqueror's brow;
When lo! the iron bolt of war
Came flaming, thundering from afar,
And pierced the Warrior through.
Th' infuriate troops, to save alive
Their Nation's glory, rush amain,
The boastful, doubting Foemen strive,
Their falling, dreaded prey, to gain,
'Twas then, upon his chariot cloud,
Th' immortal FINGAL saw, and bowed
To save his fav'rite child;
Whom, leaning on his bended blade,
Around, a veil of mist, he spread,
And thus he spake and smiled:
"To Fate resistless must thou yield,
"But still the Foeman's rage is vain;
"Captive, thy blood shall dye the field,
"But no foe's hand they sword shall stain."
"'Tis well!" he cried, and rose on high
To hail his troops, fierce struggling nigh,
They marked their Chieftain's signs;
"Take it!" he said, and flung the steel,
Glittering in air, with rapid wheel;
"'Tis safe where Freedom shines.
"I sigh not, tho' I captive be,
"My Sword is safe—my country free!"

(Continued from the third Page.)

"From the time of the murder, the seacunnies did not ask me to observe the latitude, and I was too apprehensive to do it without their request; they declined my advice to steer E. N. E. and steered the launch about N. E.

"On or about the 21st of April, we saw a brig in the N. E. quarter standing to the E. S. E.—the brig bore up and came nearly within hail, but from the confusion in giving the lascars water, the people in the brig seemed to be frightened, and made sail from the launch; this appeared to be a Chuliah which I afterwards saw at Prince of Wales Island.

"At the time the brig steered away from the launch, the seacunnies threw overboard the broken muskets, cutlasses, and pistols; together with the money belonging to the captain and officers, being nine thousand dollars, but did not throw my two thousand dollars with it, which I asked them to spare as it was my own, I also said I would take charge of the nine thousand dollars if they would permit me, rather than it should be thrown into the sea, which the seacunnies would not allow.

"After parting with the chuliah brig (the launch entirely under the direction of the seacunnies) continued steering N. Eastward, until on or about the 28th of April, when we saw the land in the morning; then by making all sail and rowing, we got within about half a mile of this land, when five armed prows came off, of whom the seacunnies enquired in Portuguese what land it was, they informed us the Nicobar Islands, which they termed also Sambilongs, the seacunnies enquired if there were any houses on shore—the natives replied no—they enquired of the seacunnies in Portuguese if we had tobacco or liquor—and were answered no—they then enquired our intention of coming there, when the seacunnies told them the loss of the ship at sea, and that they were steering for the nearest land they could make.

"The seacunnies exchanged some linen belonging to the captain and officers for cocoa-nuts and fish, and then agreed to put to sea again, being fearful of the people who were armed with spears and arrows; they then consulted with me for the first time since the murder, and delivered the launch into my charge.

"The wind being then about S. W. the launch leaky, I judged it prudent to steer E. S. E. with a view of making the land near Prince of Wales Island: The seacunnies required me to steer for Junk Ceylon.

"On or about the 1st of May, we made Pulo Bouton, where we saw no natives, but the seacunnies left one lascar on shore, who was sick, which they did without my consent, saying he was sick and useless; at this time only thirty persons were alive out of seventy that went into the launch from the *Asia*; the seacunnies daily throwing the people alive into the sea, as they became solicitous for water, amongst whom were the wounded gunner and his mate, who begged for mercy, but the seacunnies replied they had been severe with them at the Isle of France, and they would take their revenge.

"At Pulo Bouton we put into the creek, landed every thing and caulked the launch, and filled the water casks, took in some wood and shell-fish, and next day stood to S. Eastward: The seacunnies enquired of me what land we had put into, I purposely told them Pulo Sayer, that they might not understand we were so near to Prince of Wales Island.

"On or about the 3d day of May, the launch was within fifteen miles of Prince of Wales Island, the people enquired what land it was; I replied Junk Ceylon, after which we saw two China Junks and some prows steering from Prince of Wales Island towards Queeda, the seacunnies then said the land was Prince of Wales island, I replied it was not, at this time one of the prows being near, the Malay lascars in the launch waved to the prow which came along side, and the seacunnies and lascars purchased some rice, pine apples and tobacco; and the Malay lascars enquired what land it was, and were informed Pulo Penang; then the seacunnies told me I had deceived them by bringing them to Prince of Wales Island, and threatened to heave me overboard.

"The prow then left us, and joined seven other prows, it being then calm, and our oars broken, we could not avoid the seven prows that rowed towards us, and proved to be armed: when they came near the launch, they hailed, and enquired in the Malay language if we wished to be killed or to strike to them; the seacunnies then referred to me to know what should be done, I replied to strike, as no defence could be made; the prows then desired us to lower our sails, which was immediately done, and four of the prows boarded the launch and took my money, the two time-keepers, two compasses, book of charts, six single charts, one sextant, all the linen in the boat, and fifty silver spoons belonging to the captain and officers, and then insisted on searching every person in the boat for money concealed, and threatened if every thing was not delivered up we should all be put to death.

"I then desired the people to deliver up every thing, and when the Malays in the prows had got all, they took the launch in tow to Queeda, and carried me before the King of that place, whom I could not see until the next day; in the mean time some of the people of Queeda who spoke good Moors, desired me to give a correct statement of every thing that had been plundered, as the King was a very good man and would see me righted; I then mustered the people and desired them to give an exact statement of what had been taken from them, which appeared in all, including my money, three thousand, three hundred and seventy-five Spanish dollars, which account I delivered to the King of Queeda on or about the 4th of May.

"When I saw the King he desired me to make out a true statement, including clothes and every thing; when I gave this statement to the King, he required me to swear to the same, which I did, and he told me not to be frightened, that every thing should be returned; the King then desired me to remain by the launch, and he would send us provisions.

"At this time I did not inform the King of the murders which had been committed, being fearful of the seacunnies, and the people of the country, but finding an opportunity of a junk going to Prince of Wales Island, I sent a letter by her to Mr. Greenwood, at the custom-house there, stating the murders, and every circumstance that had happened, and requested the assistance of the Police of Prince of Wales Island: then as soon as I saw the junk fairly sailed with my letter, I informed the King of Queeda of all that had happened, who ordered as many of the seacunnies as could be found, to be arrested and put into jail, where they remained until a cutter and guard came from Prince of Wales Island.

"The King of Queeda delivered me 522 dollars, one time-keeper, three trunks of clothing, one sextant, and a book of charts, and I proceeded to Prince of Wales Island, with these things alone of those mentioned in the statement, being part of the account of property plundered which I had given to the King of Queeda, who said, every thing should be delivered up.

"On my arrival at Prince of Wales Island, I delivered every thing up to Mr. Caunter, Magistrate of the Police, by whom, myself and the prisoners were detained until the next day, when I was examined and liberated. The five seacunnies remained in custody, and on the 30th of May I was ordered to embark for Calcutta with the prisoners."

Madras Courier, July 8, 1813.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP DÆDALUS.

The uncertainty of Human Life and the reverses it is *liable* to, tho' every day made the subject of observation, are each day and hour more intimately *brought home* to the hearts of individuals by occurrences peculiarly affecting them.

After a prosperous tho' a tedious voyage, the Dædalus and her convoy made the Island of Ceylon near Point de Galle, and kept her course to the Eastward all night:—On the morning of the 2d of July, she as usual led the fleet, and was running with a fine breeze at the rate of four or five knots thro' the water, which *smooth* as a pond shewed no sign of danger near. Just before eight bells struck, all hands were roused and *alarmed* by feeling the Ship grate as it were along a *gravelly bottom*, and then stick fast—every one rushed on deck when the *distressing* truth too evidently appeared. The Ship had struck and grounded on a shoal—no indication of *shallow* water had been perceptible—tho' coloured, it was not more so than all the morning and evening previous.

Immediately the signal "*Standing into Danger*," was made to the fleet, and boats were lowered down, to sound all around her, and seeing that she would neither steer nor move ahead, the topsails were *clewed down* and the foresail *hauled up*—she did not strike violently but continued rolling *considerably*, and it appeared she was aground entirely aft, for her head were round. She continued thus from the time she first struck for some minutes, and while the boats were ascertaining the deepest water, she forged ahead and gathered way—the topsails were instantly sheeted home, the foresail set and she once more floated. The well had been sounded, and at that time shewed nothing alarming, but the quarter-masters very soon reported the rudder twisted through in the neck close to the rudder chain bolts, on which the quarter tackles were hooked on, and the ship steered by them.

Whilst aground we had observed the false keel and several splinters float alongside, but had hoped the damage extended no further. A report was now made, that the cock-pit and bread room were nearly full of water, and it appeared that there were several large leaks, which did not find their way to the well immediately, and this occasioned the favorable report from thence.—The chain and hand pumps had been manned, and now were vigorously worked, and for some time their exertions seemed successful—at this time the Ship had run into deep water, and the fleet, out of all risk, had hove to by signal—the Bridgewater was spoke, and a signal made for the boats of the fleet, and carpenters were procured to assist those on board, who in their search for the leaks removed the bread and part of the ceiling, and found them considerable, tho' the bread and other obstacles for a while prevented the water from finding its way to the well.

For some time the principal injury was suspected to be on the larboard side far aft, and not much under water mark, and the cabin and aftermost guns were run forward to bring the Ship by the head, and a sail was put in hand to be thrummed with oakum and tar, for pulling under her bottom—which operation was most ably and assiduously superintended by Capt. Hughes of the Bridgewater; and Captain Nisbett of the Essex repaired on board as soon as we hove to.

Soon the order was given, and as promptly executed, to throw the quarter deck guns with their shot, &c. overboard. All hands were alert with hope and zeal, and to a man most active in the discharge of their duty; the pumps vented an immense body of water, and as many hands as possible were employed in baling with buckets. The carpenters now declared the leaks to be far under water, either about the keel, the stern post or *both*. The rudder was found to work so much that it was thought proper to get it unshipped, which by the suggestion and assistance of Captain Hughes, was speedily accomplished, and it was brought alongside by a hawser. The stern post was then observed partly gone and partly loose—the water was gaining on the pumps, tho' actively worked, and approaching the orlop deck; the sail now ready, was got over, but from the ragged state of the bottom, was chiefly torn in pieces, and rendered useless, as stern-way could not be given the Ship, to aid the suction in drawing in the oakum. Another sail prepared, and mean time the pump most spiritedly plyed, each man vied with another in exertion tho' the water always increased.—The leaks were now discovered, but only to shew their extent and danger, with the impossibility of stopping them. They were on either side, very far aft, and occasioned by the original weakness of the Ship (long before apparent from numerous circumstances but particularly from the sinking of her Deck)—which permitted one of the aftermost lower deck beams to bilge her at both ends—Another were her stern post fell out, admitted a stream larger than a man's body. The state of the ship was now nearly hopeless—All the main deck guns with their shot had been thrown overboard—the other sail was got over the stern, but the leaks were too numerous and large to be remedied in any degree by such means—The people exhausted by unremitting labour for eight hours, and seeing the water in spite of their exertions rising to the lower deck began to flag.—Nothing remained untried, and Capt. Maxwell now thought necessary to provide for the safety of the people—Regularity and order had prevailed and was preserved—The younger part of the crew and the boys were first removed, and gradually the Ship's Company, by the boats in waiting were carried on board the nearest Indiamen. She now began to take in water at the main deck ports, and was fast settling—Evidently she could not long float, when the Officers after seeing not only the Ship's Company, but every living thing and all the property within reach safe, after going through every part of the vessel yet above water, with heavy hearts quitted the Ship. Her Commander alone remained till every soul was in the boats, and at a quarter before six o'clock he also took a final leave of her, in about five minutes lurching deeply she fell on her larboard beam ends, and continued so nearly a minute, then she righted shewing only her quarter deck ports above water, when gradually and majestically disappearing, the Dædalus sunk for ever.

Those who have never experienced a similar disaster cannot understand the distress they feel who suffer a misfortune like that, of which the above is a plain unvarnished relation. Who shall tell the grief of an Officer when he sees the Ship he commanded in spite of all his efforts and those of a gallant Crew founder before him—Happy those who in similar circumstances, as in the present instance can console themselves under such a dispensation of Providence by this cheering reflection—"I have done my duty."

It is a further and great satisfaction, that in this calamity every individual was saved, and that without any sort of accident—nay every living thing was preserved, as was nigh all the little property of the crew. Such are the happy effects of coolness with intrepidity, and regularity with perseverance.

Such are the principal particulars of the loss of His Majesty's Ship Dædalus. It is not the business nor intention of the present relation to dwell on the precise situation of the rock on which she struck—It bears from Chinney Hill, E. S. East; and N. N. West from the Little Basses.

Those who belonged to her, penetrated with heartfelt gratitude, first to heaven for their preservation, and then to their generous hosts; lament their inability to express as they could wish, their feelings to those who after rescuing them from so imminent a danger, relieved their wants and comforted their distress with the *genuine* spirit of *humanity* and *hospitality*. Their deep obligations rendered more precious by the manner they were conferred on them, no time can efface from their memory. In this *general display of eager exertion and assistance*, it is impossible not to mention in the most grateful manner the names of Captain Hughes, Captain Nesbitt and Captain Mayne, with their Officers and Passengers; all cannot be particularized, but each individual will join in the sentiment anxiously attempted to be conveyed in these faint expressions to the whole of the Commanders, Officers and Passengers of the India fleet.

FROM THE BENGAL PAPERS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th May, Mr. Edward Malone, to Mrs. Mary Webb.

On the same day, Mr. Richard Jones, to Miss Coss.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th May, the Lady of Captain Alexander Brown, of the ship *General Wellesley*, of a Son.

On the 10th do. Mrs. Michael Cockburn, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 15th April, the Lady of Lieutenant F. J. Speller, Sub-Assistant Commissary General of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 9th May, Mr. Cornelis Cuyper, aged 66 years, 5 months and 18 days, after a service of 52 years in the Honorable Dutch East India Company's Service —50 of which he has been a constant resident at Chinsurah, and latterly in the situation of Master Attendant. He had been lingering for some months past under a Chronic Complaint, which he bore with patience and fortitude even to his last moment.—As to characteristical virtues both of a private and public nature, encumiums would be superfluous, as the whole tenor of his life was the practice of the most rigid virtue. He was an affectionate Husband and a tender Father, he has left a disconsolate Widow with a large family in limited circumstances to lament their irreparable loss.—And his friends bemoan with the deepest regret the deprivation of that suavity of disposition, integrity, and benevolence which used to cherish the social hours of a long acquaintance, and strew the rugged paths of Adversity with the flowers of wholesome admonition and comfort.

Same day, the Wife of Mr. James Murray, of the H. C. Marine.

At Dacca, on the 26th April, Mr. Arratoon Petruse —aged 51 years.

Lately, at Mongheer, Captain J. Carige, Commanding the Invalids at that Station.

Lately, at the Isle of France, Ensign Thomas Leech, 3d Bengal Native Infantry.

BATAVIA:
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Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1813.

The Courier, January 28.

One Gottenburgh Mail is due, and we are expectation of its arrival in the course of day. That Memel and Konigsberg have en there can be no doubt—of Dantzic re must be considerable doubts, for the ce is of great strength, though demanding ery numerous garrison to defend it. But should hardly think the Russians will stop lay regular siege to it. In the mean e we submit the following observations ch may serve to convince our readers that naparte cannot be soon in a condition to t the Russians, or to arrest their progress the very heart of Germany.

What the entire loss of human life has been, his destructive campaign, we shall never ctly know; but the Russian official acnts state the captures, up to the 26th of cember, to be 41 Generals, 1298 Officers, ,510 non-commissioned officers and solrs, and 1451 pieces of cannon. At least many more have fallen victims to the sword the cold, and of the prisoners, the number st shortly be reduced by those diseases ich seldom fail to follow severe privations hardships. Many of the superior officers e, however, escaped this horrible catasphe by following the example of their ster, and providing for their safety. These e been ordered to the depots of the difent corps of the Grand Army, the names which Buonaparte retains for the purpose leception. The destruction of the French not prevented the Russians from carrying their operations with great activity. odno, Tilsit, Kowno, and other places ere the French had collected large mazines, have all fallen into their hands! and at renders the fate of the Grand Army re singular is, that it was not permitted to il itself of those magazines, to reach which h painful sacrifices were made. At Wilsaid Buonaparte, the army will find every ng necessary for its re-establishment; but Russians entered with them into Wilna, obliged them to march onward in the e wretched condition. A similar fate aited them at Kowno, the last remains of the y perished even amidst plenty, and the gazines designed for its supply have passed r to the Russians. At Memel the Rusns have been received with open arms by inhabitants; and Koningsborg also must e fallen into their hands. The fate of cdonald's corps appears as yet doubtful; t since the defection of the Prussians, and rapid advance of the different corps of the ssian army, his case is doubtless most rilous. Of Augereau and the reserve we r nothing. There appears, we repeat, no ce to arrest the progress of the Russians o the heart of Germany.

Next in importance to the successes of the ssian army, we would place the Proclaman of Alexander, for calling out a general y of eight men in every 500 throughout empire, for the express purpose of "mainning the glory of the empire by such a miliy establishment as shall insure permanent curity," and effectually checking such ef rts as France may make to regain her prenderance in Europe. "The arm of the iant," says the Proclamation, "is broken; t his destructive strength must be prevented om reviving, and his power over the nans, who serve him out of terror, must be ken away." ALEXANDER, at length, has ghtly estimated the character of the enemy has to contend with, and sees no means permanent safety to himself but in restorg the independence of the German powers. this great work there is no doubt they ill co-operate. The general sentiments of e Germans may be gathered from the conct of the Prussians, and provided the EMROR keep up his army by reinforcements, little is it to be doubted that the example Prussia will be followed by other States. hat BUONAPARTE fears this, is pretty plain om the rancour of his speeches both against YORK and England. That a similar feelg of hostility to France exits in many other rts of the Continent is also evident from e complaints made by the French orators the existence of societies, whose object is break down the continental system.

London, Jan. 28.

UEL BETWEEN MR. O'CONNELL AND MR. BLENNERHASSETT.

A letter arrived yesterday from Surgeon rump to D. O'Connell, Esq. the Barrister, onfirming the melancholy fact, that a meetg had taken place between his brother, Mr. ohn O'Connell, and Mr. Blennerhassett, n Tuesday last, at Tralee. The first fire ook no effect on either side; but at the seond fire from M. Blennerhassett, the ball ntered the cheek of Mr. O'Connell, passed rough the tongue, tore the jaw bone, and dged in the back of his neck. The letter adds, that Mr. O'Connell is by no means out of danger, but that a probable expectation is entertained of his recovery.

The unfortunate misunderstanding originated in matters of a political nature.

Lord YARMOUTH versus Lord MONTFORT.

An information preferred by Lord Yarmouth against Lord Montfort, for encroachments under the Building Act, was yesterday heard at Marlborough-street office before Messrs. Conant and Neave. There were three counts in the information, complaining of the erection of a front, which projected 14 inches beyond the general line of the fronts of houses in Seymour-place; a projection of a bow window at the back of Lord Montfort's house in Park lane; and of the erection of a high wall adjoining Lord Yarmouth's.

In support of the information, several district surveyors and architects were called, who gave their opinion that the several subjects of complaint were contrary to the Building Act; that the wall, which incommoded the house of Lord Yarmouth, was not a party-wall; and that the front of Lord Montfort's house projected 14 inches beyond the general line of the fronts of the houses, which darkened the complainant's area.

In support of the defence, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Cockrell, and other architects, were called, all of whom considered the wall which had been run up as a party-wall, as originally intended so before the Building Act. They did not conceive that any encroachment had been made upon the general line of the street. The Magistrates saw no grounds for complaint at the back of the house in Park-street. They were of opinion, however, that the front wall did extend 14 inches over the line of the other houses, and that the wall, called a party-wall, was not so, and contrary to the Building Act. The encroachments were ordered to be abated, and amended according to Act of Parliament.

A young man who formerly lived in the neighbourhood of Rye, was, one day last week, committed to Horsham Goal, under the following circumstances: He had been living in London, in an expensive style, until he had spent all his money; in this situation he set his wits to work, when it occurred to him, that he might, as he was well acquainted with the coast, raise a considerable sum by conducting French Officers, (who were at large upon their parole) to France: and the more speedily to effect his purpose, he contrived to get acquainted with a Colonel and a Major at Reading in Berkshire, who, proud of the opportunity, agreed to give him 300 guineas for assisting them in their escape; 150 were paid down, and the other moiety was to be given him, as soon as they were on board the boat. They accordingly set out together in a post-chaise, and arrived, without the smallest molestation or interruption, at the public-house at John's Cross, in the parish of Mountfield, a few miles from Hastings, where they engaged beds. They were, however, observed by an Exciseman, who suspected, from their appearance, what they were. The landlord, who was closely interrogated on the subject, said, he understood them to be German Officers, on their journey to Bexhill to join their regiment. The Exciseman, however, not being satisfied with this, communicated his suspicions to some persons in the neighbourhood, and consulted with them what was best to be done, when they advised him to get proper assistance and secure them, which he did by getting a party of the military, and going to the house and seizing them in their beds. They made no attempt to disguise the fact, and submitted in a handsome manner. When under examination before the Magistrates, the young man acknowledged his intentions, and said, he was driven to desperation by the total exhaustion of his finances, and that the offer of 300 guineas was too tempting to be resisted. The French Officers have been since properly disposed of.

On Saturday, as a party of the Wiltshire Militia were escorting some deserters from Andover to Winchester, one of them, complaining of lameness, was allowed to proceed at a slower pace, in company with one of the escort; when the deserter, making some trifling excuse, went into a field adjoining, and was followed by the guard; here the former took the opportunity to knock the guard down, and endeavoured to wrest from him his musket, using many threatening imprecations; but not succeeding in his attempt, he ran off; the guard recovering himself, fired, and struck him in the leg, which was so much wounded, that it was necessary to have it taken off.

JANUARY 29.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S FETE.

The temporary room, now nearly finished, forms only a chain of communication, or gallery, to a temporary staircase, descending from the Throne room to the Gothic conservatory. This erection is intended as a private passage for the Prince, the Princess Charlotte, her Highness of York, the Duchess of Leeds, and other illustrious or distinguished individuals. By this convenience the party will pass, without being incommoded, to the head of the table, when supper is announced.

Carlton House will exhibit a complete *fac simile*, in respect to interior ornament, to what it did when the last fete was given. The same splendid draperies, hangings, and canopies, in blue and crimson velvet, highly enriched with massy gold fringes and embroidered ornaments, in pure gold. The same superb ottomans, sofas, *fauteuils*, *console*-tables, girandoles, and candlebras.

The Throne-room, ball-room, circular dining-room, drawing-room, the two blue velvet rooms, and the five anti-rooms, composing the grand *suite*, will be thrown open for the reception of company. The supper will be set out in the conservatory and the dining-room on the basement-story. The most magnificent and elaborately carved Gothic sideboards will be exhibited, for the first time, covered with scarlet cloth, embroidered; on these the matchless service of gold and silver gilt plate, lately executed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, will be displayed, illuminated by candlebras, and tripods of the most costly *or-molu*. At the upper end, namely, in the conservatory, will be placed the Prince's table, elevated on a platform about six inches from the ground. From this table there will be a range of tables, extending to the Prince's bed chamber. Every table will be covered with gold or silver gilt plate. The cards of invitation express nine o'clock; but ere that hour, the proportion of the fashionable world invited will have long been in motion.

Boxing Match.—A desperate battle took place on Wednesday morning at Golder's green, a short distance from Paddington, for a purse of ten guineas, between a boxer of bruising celebrity and a Jew salesman. The parties met with their seconds on the spot about eight o'clock, amidst a concourse of upwards of 500 spectators, who formed a ring, when the combatants immediately set to, and fought a well contested battle for 2 hours and twenty minutes. Both of them were dreadfully bruised about the body. The former came off victor, and bore off his prize in triumph.

A most outrageous attack was made upon Mr. Eale, a Farmer, at Ashley-hole, Somerset, on the confines of Gloucestershire, on the evening of Monday last, whilst sitting in his parlour with his family. The barking of a yard-dog caused the first alarm, soon after which, there was a loud knocking at the kitchen-door; no answer was given to interrogatories from within, but soon after the door was forced by four ruffians, armed with bludgeons, who entered the parlour where Mr. and Mrs. E., their daughter seven years old, and the maid servant were sitting. One of them knocked Mr. Eale down without ceremony, and continued their violence until he was unable to move. His wife and daughter were fastened into a closet, and the servant-maid was compelled to go up stairs with the villains, who broke open every lock they could get at, and stole from a chest of drawers, Bank-notes and cask to the amount of 113l. with which they made off. The maid-servant was locked in a separate room before the villains departed. Mr. E. is described to be in a dangerous state. A carter and his boy, who slept in a different part of the house, were not disturbed.

Sudden Death.—Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, as Mr. Inman, a gentleman from Bristol, was returning from the Bank, in company with a friend, at the corner of Bucklersbury, Walbrook, he made a sudden halt, and instantly dropped down dead; his body was immediately conveyed into a neighbouring house, and afterwards removed to Walbrook church, where it now remains. The deceased had nearly 10,000l. in his hands when he fell, which property is secured.

The Courier, January 30.

BATTLE OF BORODINO.

The account of the great battle of Borodino, of which the following is an epitome, has been circulated at St. Petersburgh, where it is ascribed to the pen of Sir Robert Wilson, and it may, therefore, we suppose, be deemed an authentic sketch of that important action:—

"The Russian army having exchanged Commanpers, continued its retreat upon the village of Borodino, between Mojaisk and Irisk, on the high Moscow road. It was here reinforced by 18,000 effective men under General Miloradowitch, and 21,000 militia, chiefly armed with pikes, under General Markow. The total number of the Russian army, exclusive of militia, amounted to 105,000 effective men; the French army amounted to 130,000, reinforcements having been drawn to it from the military posts occupied by the enemy.

"Bonaparte, contrary to all expectation, as he had omitted the favourable moment for attacking the Russians on their march from Smolensk, to repass the Dnieper, presented his army in order of battle on the 24th. It is possible that the appointment of Prince Kutousoff had baffled his hopes of peace; and that he felt himself now obliged to effect that by force, which he was in hopes to have obtained by the influence of fear on the Russian Cabinet. Certain it is, that he himself regreted his former neglect of opportunity, and that he said, "I have lost one of the most brilliant occasions of my life!"

"Prince Bagration's army sustained the Russian left; but it was very much advanced in front of the centre and right. A battery of seven guns on a hill covered the advance of Prince Bagration's army, which I shall in future call the Second Army.

The action began about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th, and was furiously fought on both sides until near dark, when the enemy possessed himself of the hill and battery, and obliged the Second Army to retire and take up its position in *alignement* with the First Army, keeping some hills in its front, on which batteries were erected. On the morning of the 26th, the French, with all their force, again fell upon Prince Bagration; after a desperate resistance broke in upon him, obliged him to retreat in some disorder, and the reserves of the first army were under the necessity of moving to the left and front, to cover his works and oppose the enemy; which service was effectually executed, and the second army being rallied again, advanced into battle, and in its turn supported the troops that had covered it. The Russian line was, however, obliged to throw back its left a little, so as to form an angle with a part of the centre and right. At the salient point of this angle was a battery, which, if taken and kept by the enemy would have commanded the whole Russian position, and obliged a retreat. Buonaparte finding that the Russians remained steady, notwithstanding the tremendous artillery cross-fire, resolved to have this work carried. Various attempts were made during the day, by cavalry and infantry, but they were always repulsed. Towards nine o'clock in the morning, Gen. Bonami had, however, lodged himself in the battery, in front of the Russian left; but General Gormouloff seizing the command of a column, (for he was a Staff Officer), rushed upon the battery, recarried it, put every man in it to the bayonet except General Bonami, who fairly escaped with 20 wounds, one of which struck into his breast. Towards dusk the enemy's force retired, abandoning the battery, which he had again carried about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and which battery had been taken and retaken three times during the day. He gradually withdrew back upon some works in his rear, out of cannon-shot, and from thence fell back about two wersts and a half, with his main body; giving orders for his heavy guns, &c. to retire upon Mojaisk. The Russian army remained upon the field until the next evening, when Prince Kutousoff fell back three wersts with his main body, and left General Platow with his Cossacks to occupy the ground in front of Borodino.

"Thus terminated, in the field, the memorable battle of Borodino; and so far it resembled the battle of Preuss Eylau, but not in its consequences; for Eylau preserved Konigsberg, whereas Borodino accelerated the loss of Moscow. I am, however, inclined to think, that Borodino, theoretically, was in the field a more decisive victory than Eylau, as the Russians there quitted the ground during the same night; whereas, at Borodino, it was the enemy who withdrew.

"It, however, greatly differed from Eylau in its progress; for Borodino was a battle on points,—Eylau was a parade battle, general throughout the lines and covering every man in the field with its iron canopy. The Russians had more than 600 guns in the field, but the fire was sustained by about 268 pieces.

"The loss at Borodino to the Russian army was, perhaps, severe; as it now appears, that 25,000 were killed or wounded (at least one-half killed), and above 1,500 officers, of whom three Generals were killed, and nine wounded.

"The loss of the enemy could not but be far greater; calculation so far could not err; but it now appears, from their own correspondence, that they estimate their loss at 26 Generals, hors de combat, of whom 7 were killed, and 35,000 men.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The campaign against Russia is decided, though not closed, and the only doubt remaining is, whether ten thousand or ten hundred French, can straggle back to their countrymen. The mightiest army for numbers which Europe has ever known, the mightiest army for strength, of which the world ever heard, has vanished, and the story of its existence is now but as a dream.

What consequences will follow? this is the question which every one asks, and on which every one makes some favourite speculation. Without encouraging the most flattering prospects, we will state the least favourable result.

As Buonaparte has ever offerred peace in the moment of victory, it may well be supposed he will not make it on reasonable conditions, now in the moment of defeat. Peace he would make, no doubt, at any time on the conditions which successful war would entitle him to exact. But he has never yielded;—he will controul. To this, his situation does not now entitle him; and yield he will not, in the eyes of the world. He will rather perish. This is the character of the man, obviously to all who have rightly studied it. And all of us have studied it less or more. Among the obscurest villagers the name of Buonaparte is familiar even where those of Fox and Pitt are unknown.

"The least favourable result:" this we have engaged to state. Buonaparte may, and probably will collect a formidable army in the North of Germany before summer. Drained as they have been, his resources are great; mistaken as he sometimes is even on great points, his cunning and calculations are profound, his energy matchless; and his power is scarcely shaken. With a formidable army he will watch the main body of the Russian troops moving southward, obtain, or claim a victory over them, and send in terms of peace extravagantly favourable for the Russians, such as he would not now grant, but such as may then be accepted. Buonaparte will then boast of having "conquered peace;" for peace, he knows, is insecurity, worse than war to the vanquished; and well he knows that victory alone is the foundation of his throne, that the duration of his power is commensurate with the existence of his strength.

In Spain he commenced a contest, which he cannot honourably close. He has now done the same with Russia. But Spain, though unconquerable, is unconquering. The war may there linger in a corner detached from the rest of Europe, teazing, though not dangerous! But Russia! Russia! is a Giant whose progress cannot be regarded with indifference. Her King, her army, and her chiefs have not been fraudulently ensnared as those of Spain have been. Woeful experience has counted the numbers and proved the strength of her armies. They are too ignorant to be intimated or cajoled, their dominions too extensive to be occupied, their climate too inhospitable to be endured. The seizure of Spain was a great blunder; but the attack on Russia proves to be imminently dangerous, threatening in its consequences the very existence of the French imperial power. Russia must be disposed of; a peace must be made with her, cost what it will; but this is not the moment for making it. It must not appear to be the consequence of defeat, but of victory.

Suppose, then, the worst which can happen, a peace between Russia and France, on terms highly, as highly they must be, favourable to the former, compared to the state of thraldom in which she was lately held. Admitting this consequence to happen within six months; still the situation of England and of Europe will be wonderfully improved. At last there will have been discovered a military power capable of defeating the armies, and controuling the ambition of "the child and champion of Jacobinism." The natural interests and inclinations of that power are intercourse and friendship with England. With *independent* Russia our commerce and manufactures will experience a lively and cheering encouragement, as lively and cheering as her commerce will experience in return; for she is fully as much dependent on Great Britain as Great Britain is on her, the pressure and privations of non-intercourse having, more than any other cause, stimulated her resistance to France. Britain will therefore find in Russia a commercial friend of the highest value, and a military ally of the most imposing strength. Bonaparte's threat of shutting us out from the Continent will prove a vain one, and his influence will be so much weakened in the countries bordering upon Russia, under any peace which can exist, that trade will go on in defiance of him.—The North of Europe may therefore be regarded as emancipated. This is the least good consequence which can result from the present state of things.

But, admitting that by excessive concessions, Buonaparte procures peace with Russia, it is material to ask, what then will be the condition in which his character and his power will remain? Any peace he may obtain, though made on the heels of victory, will not conceal his complete failure in the original objects of the war. He may boast that "he has conquered peace," but the world will easily perceive that he has sustained an irrecoverable, a mortal defeat. His spirits will sink; rage and despair will possess him at the mention of Russia, notwithstanding his assumed airs of a different temper. The word Russia will tarnish the lustre of his name—it will be the dread of his friends, the hope and exultation of his enemies. Dismayed but dissembling; humbled in spirit, but haughty in carriage, he may continue his Imperial existence for some time longer. But Russia! Russia! is a consuming fire which must destroy him. His reputation for invincibility is gone, he has committed a great blunder as a General, he has deserted his army for personal safety, and he has left it to perish. To struggle on with Russia is vain. The march to Moscow will never be remembered but with horror; and what view but of a similar scene can be entertained, even if the conquest of St. Petersburgh were atchieved, now, since so unequivocal a pledge to obtain freedom or death has been given, as the sending the Russian fleet to an English port for safety? That step as much as the burning of Moscow warns Bonaparte of the fruitlessness of victories, even should he be able to gain them. To struggle on with Russia except for such a peace as has been described, is therefore vain; to renew the contest hereafter will be equally vain; and the continuance of so much oppression as Buonaparte has practised, without a belief in his omnipotence, is impossible. He must relax: first in the north of Germany, and subsequently in other parts. Relaxation will be the death of his power, as well as of his system. A ferocious and overwhelming energy has carried him to what he is. When that slackens, in consequence of defeat, his downfall is certain, and no man knows this better than he himself knows it.—He may not fall so soon as the rash and sanguine anticipate, but he has reached his meridian point, and his decline will not be so slow as his rise, rapid as that has been. The splendour of his arms is eclipsed, he can no longer dazzle the world to blindness, to stupor by his victories; and even Frenchmen will not submit to his grinding tyranny when he is shorne of his renown. We may therefore safely hail the new day which dawns upon Europe; for a Land King as well as a Water King has risen up capable of protecting nations, and the hearts of mankind beat high in the hopes of a speedy deliverance.—

K. B.

THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO.

The late prosecution of this accomplished young nobleman, is one of those grave proceedings, the necessity of which, however we may be unable to condemn, we must yet deplore. In this country, the young Marquis is known and honoured—a numerous and contented tenantry attest his liberality and goodness, and multitudinous examples of public spirit evince his patriotism. If Lord Lligo had been a dunce, he would sooner have made one among the debauched coteries of Palermo, than have panted to tread the divine ground of Greece, to stalk over Marathon in imagination, with the heroic phalanxes of Greece, or stand enraptured with the patriot vision, while he wept tears of ardor in the immortal Pass of Thermopylæ. Had he been one of our fashionable profligates, he may have devoted the early dawn of his manhood to the snares of depraved beauty, or whiled away his nights in the blasphemy of a gambling club—and thus, as a dunce or a profligate, his *debut* in life would have been too like that of other men, to have been marked by virtues that are allied with public spirit and taste; and, incapable of an heroical error, he may have escaped a violation of the naval law. Lord Sligo, however, is eccentric enough not to like vulgar pleasures,—he turned from Sicily and its profligacies, to seek Greece, the mother of ancient genius and liberty—and the vessel which was destined to carry him through the Archipelago, was at the same time prepared to maintain the honour of the flag she bore.

There is one thing left for this young Nobleman to do, and that is, to bear the result of his prosecution with fortitude—let him do willing homage to the law, at the sacrifice which has been required from him. Let him learn that Laws are meant for communities, and not for individuals—and that although one man may be pinched unduly by their special operation, still that several of the main powers of society can be preserved in their full and estential energy often times, upon no terms, more universally equable. He will, we are satisfied, endure the consequence of his prosecution with a temper becoming one of the hereditary legislators of the Empire, and with that liberal sense of duty, which need not exact from manliness or fortitude even to endure a more severe condition, whenever they may result from the sentence of the Law. [*Dublin Paper.*

Anecdotes of BUONAPARTE *& the Empress* MARIA LOUISA.

BY GENERAL SARRAZIN.

The Empress Maria Louisa, on her arrival at Compiegne, was very much astonished to find in her apartments the very same furniture as in those she occupied at Vienna. Berthier had got all packed up and sent by post-carriages. He was present when Maria Louisa was so agreeably surprised, and received her thanks for that attention. He immediately replied, that he had only executed the Emperor's orders. "I supposed so, Sir," said her Majesty to him, "but I ought to thank you for your zeal, in so well fulfilling the smallest intentions of my husband." Berthier had carried the gallantry of Buonaparte so far as to send off many animals, amongst which was a canary, which sung delightfully, and to which Maria Louisa was very partial.

When Buonaparte was alone for the first time with his young wife, we may well imagine he made her the strongest protestation, as is the custom of all newly married men. He said amongst many other *fashionable* sentiments, that he should esteem himself the happiest of men, if by his attentions to prevent her smallest wishes, he should succeed in rendering himself worthy of her love. Maria Louisa, answered, that that would not be very difficult, since she had loved him before she knew him. Buonaparte, notwithstanding the suavity with which that assurance must have filled his heart, appeared incredulous and told her "I thank you for the flattering compliment you have the goodness to make me, and I beg you to believe, I shall neglect nothing to deserve it."—"I tell you only what I really think," replied Maria Louisa, "I am of a family, in which the love of glory is hereditary, and you have acquired so much of it, that my avowal ought not to be suspected." We are assured, that at these words, Buonaparte could no longer conceal his feelings, that he threw himself at the knees of the Empress who hastily raised him up; they tenderly embraced, and swore to one another an eternal attachment. As Buonaparte's happiness would have been imperfect, if this had not been known, he took the first opportunity of relieving his mind, by imparting the adventure to Berthier, Duroc, and other confidents, who each on their part caused this communication to be rapidly circulated that the public might be informed of it.

Upon Maria Louisa's arrival at Paris, she was visited by the most distinguished personages of the ancient court. The high nobility of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, till then invincible, and who had pertinaciously refused all Buonaparte's invitations, could not resist the satisfaction of imparting to an Austrian Archduchess, the deep regret which they had felt for these fifteen years, at the dreadful catastrophe of her august aunt. "It is vain," answered that Princess, "that we seek to oppose the decrees of Providence. Too much goodness brought my unfortunate relations to the scaffold. It is possible that my husband and myself may experience the same fate, but it is certain it will be from *another motive*." The dignified tone of the Empress, a profound sigh which escape her, and some tears which so sorrowful a recollection drew from her, gave the whole assembly a very high idea of the nobleness of her character, of the justness of her understanding, and the sensibility of her soul.

The following anecdote serves to prove that Buonaparte does not frighten all the world. Whilst he was visiting the quays at Boulogne, the Empress was taking an airing in a boat in the interior of the port; she even went as far as the Estran. On her return, she perceived Buonaparte, who was waiting for her. On quitting the vessel, her foot slipped, and she would have fallen down, if General Vandamme, who held her hand, had not supported her, by putting his arm round her waist. Buonaparte, who was at about ten paces distant with the engineer, perceived the accident; he ran up, and said rather angrily, "What! do you not yet know, Madam, how to use your feet properly?" Maria Louisa, without being disconcerted at this apostrophe, looked at him steadily; and said jocularly, "To hear you speak thus, Sir, would not one think that you never made a false step in your life?" This reproach was made in that tone, mixed with sweetness and dignity, which can only be acquired by an union of the favours of nature and the benefits of superior education. Buonaparte felt how much he was in the wrong, and although little accustomed to such remonstrances, he replied very submissively, "I beg, Madam, you will excuse my abruptness, and only attribute it to the fear occasioned by the idea of the harm a fall might do you."—"Since that is the case," said the Empress, still smiling, "I forgive you; give me your arm." So much good nature forced the *Corsican bear* to smoothen his countenance, so far as to show his yellow teeth, a thing which very seldom happened to him at Boulogne since his nomination as Emperor. A p[...]er might have made a very interes[...] picture in catching at that moment [...] features of those two personages. Bu[...]parte is very ugly; but to form a just [...] of him, one must have seen him by the [...] of Maria Louisa, of whom we cannot [...] a truer description, than by observing [...] she is in beauty and graces what Bu[...]parte is in brutality of tone and c[...] manners. The anecdote I have just [...] happened at Boulogne, on the 25th [...] May, 1810. Although without gu[...] Buonaparte and the Empress pa[...] through an immense crowd, who cried [...] with enthusiasm, *long live the Emp[...]* but they rarely heard the cry of *Long [...] the Emperor.* If he had been alone [...] would have taken care not to have [...] out without being preceded and foll[...] by a crowd of Generals and Officers. [...] sufficiently knows the gallant charact[...] the French, to be well convinced that [...]ria Louisa is a better safeguard to him [...] all his Cuirassiers and Polish lancers, w[...] serves to prove that the assassinatio[...] Louis the Sixteenth and Maria Antoi[...] ought alone to be attributed to a few vil[...]ous and venal souls, and that the Frenc[...]tion is innocent of it; the experienc[...] several ages proves, that no people su[...] the French in their love for their sovere[...]

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